YOUNG JAPAN

unued from page thirteen.)

reddy Bears of Japan." puppy-cats. They are in reality of cross between a dog and ade of papier mache and painted geous colors. The Japanese call They are as popular her Teddy Bears" with us, and ould, I doubt not, be great fa-with our children if introduced

A DAY FOR BOYS.

boys of Japan have their specia lso. This is May 5, and it is not steep as the feast of flags or as the al of the god of war. On that very house has a pole of bamboo which to float gaudy fish made of paper. The wind blows into the sof the fish and inflates them. oths of the Bsh and Inflates them, I they swim about through the air, actimes there will be a half dozen these fish on one pole. There will a big one at the top and smaller below, until the one at the bottom y be the size of a minnow. Each represents a son of the family, and a few have six or more. Some of se fish may be 50 feet long, and y look like great whales as they in in the air. They represent the p, which is noted for its strength daring. Every one wants his son become a strong man, and this fish

KITE FIGHTS,

he Japanese boys are great kite fly-I have counted a hundred kites in air at one time over a Japanese age. The kites are of all sizes, but y are usually square or oblong instead of the shapes known in America. y are often made like birds with gs, and sometimes like fish. A fa-ite amusement if fighting kites. In sport the strings are first soaked glue and then dusted with powdered ss. This is done for a long dis-ce from the kite, and it makes that to make the strings cross as the try to make the strings cross as the kites are flying and by sawing cut one string in two. The kite which breaks away first then becomes the property of the owner of the one which is still riving. The favorite time for kite living is in the winter, and it is at its reight at New Year's. There are kite stores in the Japanese cities, whose dgn is a cuttlefish perched on the top of a high pole. The words for kite and high pole. The words for kite and defish sound the same in Japanese, d for this reason the signs.

The toys of Japan are an evidence of the love which these people have for their children. Every family spends oney in amusing its little ones and a test industry is carried on in toy makes. There are toy stores everywhere, very village that is large enough to hid a shop has one or more. They are be found in the poorest parts of the ites, especially near the temples where be found in the poorest parts of the lies, especially near the temples, where e streets are lined with them. Some the favorite toys are made of dough, of there are peddling cooks who go cand selling them. There are men he carry toy stoves through the reets and rent them out to the chilten at so much per hour, They furnish kers and other things for the little lies to cook, so that for 3 or 3 cents party of girls can have a stove for 1 hour and cook a whole meal for emselves.

Some of the toys are made of lacquer of many of paper. One can buy a very gun for \$2 and a tin sword for

teaching the children. There are m. Another pack or cards teaches old Japanese proverbs, and another names and forms of animals. The saese are experts in top spinning, y have whistling tops and can keep alf dozen of them going at one the. They play battledore and shutcock, especially at New Year, and at
it time the stores are filled with
s and balls. Many toys are used
the kindergartens and there are and balls. Many toys are used the kindergartens and there are swhich teach history and geog-visiting would need steam or hot water

St., German.

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Avoid Operations

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truth and nothing but the truth

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ni, Maine.—Mrs. Henry Cloutier, 56
ord Street.
poils. Minn.—Mrs. John G. Moldan.

and morality, no Japanese have fairy tales of all The Japanese have fairy tales of all kinds. They have stories like Goody-Two-Shoes and Hop-o-my-Thumb. The Hop-o-my-Thumb of Japan is a priest one inch long, who does all sorts of curious things. Another popular fairy tale is known as the Lucky Teakettle, another the Battle of the Monkey and the Crab, and a third, the Old Man Who Made the Dead Trees to Blossom. The Story of Urishima, a sort of a Japanese Rip Van Winkle, is exceedingly popular, as are also many fables about

IN A JAPANESE HOME.

But suppose we call upon some of our little Japanese friends. Their house is situated in a beautiful garden. Its roof is covered with black tiles and it has double walls of wood. The outer walls of each side are shoved back curing the daytime into little cuphorards at the corners, and the fine inner walls of sash filled with naper manes may then he seen. and the fine inner walls of sash filled with paper panes may then be seen. There is a space between the two walls, and in this we sit while awaiting our friends. They soon appear. They get down on their knees and bump their heads on the floor in bowing to us, and then ask us in. We take off our shoes and leave them outside. This is the custom of all Japanese. The houses are exceedingly clean, and the floors are exceedingly clean, and the floors are exceedingly which would be hurt by the nails in our shoes. The mats are so soft that our feet sink into them, and we feel like lying down and rolling over and over. In the meantime our little Japanese

In the meantime our little Japanese friends have laid cushions on the mats and beg us to sit. These people do not use chairs or sofas. They have tables for eating which are not more than a foot high, and they sit and sleep on the floor. The mats are soft and when they have taken out and spread on them some well padded comforters they have a very soft bed. In the daytime these comforters are rolled up in a bundle and put away in a cupboard or hole in the wall which by a sliding door is so covered that you would not suppose it was there. By this means the bedroom is turned into a parlor and when a table is brought in it is a dining room as well,

As we sit on the mats our little

As we sit on the mats our little friends tell us about their homes, explaning some customs which are different from ours. They say that the mats are cleaner than our carpets and mats are cleaner than our carpets and that they are very convenient in describing a house as they are always of the same size. They show us that each mat is three feet wide and six feet long and say that the size of a house or room is known by the number of mats it takes to cover the floor. The room we are in has eight mats, Larger rooms have twenty or the interest of the size and when a carpenter starts to build a house he asks the owner how many mats he wants, and thus fixes the size and price. All tand in Japan is measured by the unit of the mat, a tsubo, being six feet square or two mats in size. Land here is measured by tsubos, not acres. It takes more than a thousand tsubos to make one acre of land.

HOW THE CHILDREN BATHE.

sath every day. The bain the is about us high as our shoulders. It has a tove pipe running through it with a coard resting against the pipe to project one's body from it when he gets n. The pipe is filled with charcoal and ighted. It soon heats the water to coally and when it begins to steem boiling, and when it begins to steam, the Japanese jump in. Even ittle babies are put into this hot water. It turns their skins red, and when they come out they are the color of beets. We try such bathing ourselves. It is bathhouses. There are hundre is in Kyoto, where one can get a good hot plunge for 3 or 4 cents.

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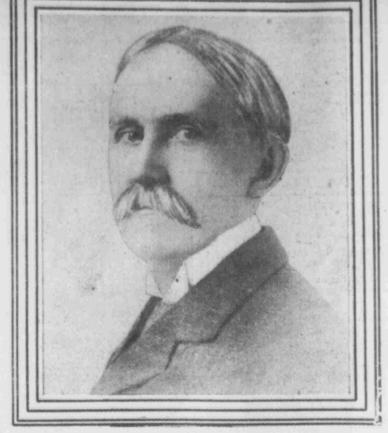
from woman's ailments are invited to write to the names and addresses here given, for positive proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's

Addresses here given, for positive vegetable Compound does cure female ills.

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These women are only a few of thousands of living witnesses of the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. Not one of these women ever received compensation in any

form for the use of their names in this advertisement - but are willing that we should refer to them because of the good they may do other suffering women to prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a reliable and honest medicine, and that the statements made in our advertisements regarding its merit are the



FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH, SECRETARY TREASURY

Franklin Mac Veagh, Mr. Taft's new secretary of the treasury, is one of the biggest merchants of the middle west and conducts the largest wholesale grocery business west of New York, Mr. Mac Veagh was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on a farm, but being ambitious, worked hard for a college education and graduated at Yale university, in 1862. He selected law as a profession and by constant study managed to obtain his degree from the Columbia law college, of New York, in two years' time, graduating in 1864. But the hard work and persistent study had undermined his health and he was forced to give up his intention of practising law and go into business He settled in Chicago and established the business of which he is still the head. He has not only made money, but a big reputation as a safe and sane financier. He has never been bitter in partisan politics, but has always worked hard to reform political conditions. He was president of the Citizens and fearless workers. He is president of the bureau of charities of Chicago mittee of the National Civic federation.

les, apples and pears, and great red persimmons as big as tomatoes. The rice is brought in at the close of the meal in a wooden bucket bound with bruss rims. We are told again and again to help our eives to the rice, for one is supposed to complete his dinner can go nungry, we find some diffi-culty in conveying the rice to our mouths with the chop sticks, and finally raise the bowl to our lips and shovel it in. As it grows cold we pour

HOW THE CHILDREN DRESS.

HOW THE CHILDREN DRESS.

But there are so many strange things among the little ones we see all about us that it would take a long time to mention them all. The children wear shoes of wood or of straw, and their stockings are foot mittens with a finger for the big toe. These mittens stop above the ankle, and the rest of the leg goes bare except for the gown or kimono, which falls from the sholders. The kimono has very little sleeves. The kimono has very little sleeves. These, in the case of the women, hang down, forming quite large bags at the wrist, which serve as pockets. The boys have smaller sleeves. The girls have great belts called obis, which are tied at the back and which hold their kimonos together. For the same purpose the boys have sashes which are scarcely larger than ropes. The girls wear bright red underclothing, although their kimonos are usually of more modest hues.

All the schoolchildren of Japan have

est hues.

All the schoolchildren of Japan have their own dress. The boys wear a divided skirt, which reaches from the waist almost to the ankles, and the girls have fuller skirts not divided. Both boys and girls wear kimonos, which are tucked inside their skirts and which cover the upper parts of their bodies.

From this one would think it almost impossible to tell the boys from the girls. It is not so. The skirts of the girls are either dark red or of the color giris are either dark red or of the color of a blue damson plum, while those of the boys are steel gray. The girls go bareheaded, and their hair is twisted up on top of their heads. The boys wear caps or hats, and their hair is cut short and it stands out like a shee brush in bristles over the scalp.

In the schools of Japan the boys and girls do not sit together, although they have the same studies. They now use desks and chairs, but they used to study sitting on the foor. In other respects their schools are not very unlike our schools at home.

FRANK G CARPENTER.

WOMEN TO CHARM EDWARD BACK TO HEALTH

(Continued from page fourteen.)

lower classes who is usually called upon to look after the children.

There are amusing incidents told of adoring parents who upon hearing what nurses had been doing went straight to their own nurseries and if haby was asleep shook the poer mite awake to make sure that it was not going to sleep for ever. In at least one case the nurse chased both parents out of her dominion saying they were mad.

AMERICANS AT LEVEES.

Considering the time of the year and the severity of the weather, which is unparalleled for disagreeableness, never in the annais of London has it been so crowded with smart Americans. In the Angle-American set it is dance upon dance, wedding upon wedding,

The balls and cotilions given by ich Americans just now are keeping towds of smart people in town. One the end of an evening. Even million aires will watch for it with the eage ness of school boys. The presen which American women make such feature of at their cotillens undoubte ly help the success of their parties.

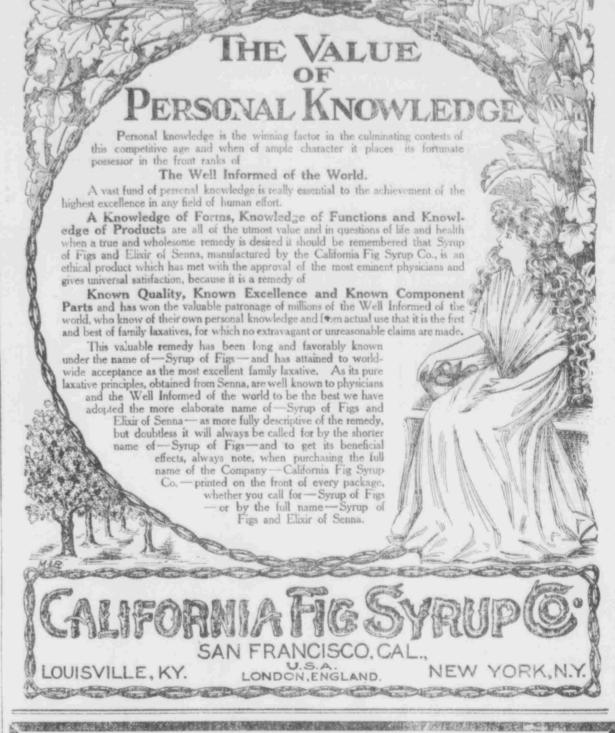
MAKING THINGS HUM.

MAKING THINGS HUM.

Countess Pappenheim, who was Miss Wheeler of New York, is making things "hum" just now. She has a pretty little girl to take out and she is giving a succession of dances for her. At one of her cotilions there was a fancy head figure in which all the men wore criental head-dresses of one sort or another, that of a Mandarin with his pig tail being very popular. In another everyone affixed silver wings and there were chains of roses binding the partners. Some lovely presents were given in the way of charms, bangles and gold and silver chain purses. At all cotilions there is always a riot which is considered the best part of the fun, silver horse shoes, flowers and confetti playing a part in it. Then there is the pandemonium of trumpets, droms, whistles and the like in which everyone exerts himself and herself to the utmost, and in which old and young, grave and gay, debutantes herself to the utmost, and in which old and young, grave and gay, debutantes and dowagers, duchesses and peers join. It is a wonderful sight. The strange part of it is that no enterpris-ing society playwright has yet thought of introducing it on the stage. It would be the making of the piece, I am told. It was in the first instance to American women that we owed the introduction of the pandemonlum. It is an enormous success, so that surely justifies it.

MAKING NEEDLES.

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act as nature planned they should do, in helping along the functions of life, when ordinary methods fail. When it's a woman-Cardui.

Cardui is not for men. There are plenty of good medicines or tonics for men-but only one, we have perfect confidence in, for women,-Cardui.

We know what Cardui will do, for tired, worn-out, sick, miserable women.

We know what it has done, for thousands of women in distress, and what it has done for others, it will surely do for you. Mrs. Margaret L. Pheral, of Newburg, Ind., writes: "I had

sick headache, continuous hurting in my right side, was always tired and every month had such bearing-down pains, I could hardly stand. 中国 At last I took Cardui, and it worked wonders. Now I feel better than in two years, and owe it all to Cardui."

Try Cardui. It will help you.

Take CA